4)
$$T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n$$

 $T(1) = 1$
 e^{k}
 $T(m) = 2n^2 - n$, para $n = 2^k e^{k} \ge 1$

$$T(n) = 2 n^{2} - n + n$$

$$T(2^{k}) = 2 \cdot 2^{k} - 2^{k}$$

$$T(2^{k}) = 2 \cdot 2^{k} - 2^{k}$$

Base
$$k=1$$

 $T(2^1) = 2 \cdot 2^{21} - 2^1$

$$T(2) = 2.4 - 2$$

$$T(2) = 8-2$$

Relação Recottência

$$T(2) = 4T(2/2) + 2$$

Passo
$$k+1$$
:
 $T(2^{k+1}) = 2 \cdot (2^{k+1})^2 - 2^{k+1}$

$$T(2^{k+1}) = 2.2^{2k+2} - 2^{k+1}$$

Temos que
$$\frac{2^{k+1}}{2^k} = 2^{k+1-k} = 2$$

$$T(a^{k+1}) = 2T(a^{k})$$

$$T(n) = 2n^{2} - h$$

$$T(2^{k+1}) = 2 \cdot (2 \cdot a^{k})$$

$$= 2 \cdot (2 \cdot a^{k} - a^{k})$$

$$= 2^{2} \cdot 2^{k} - 2 \cdot 2^{k}$$

$$= 2^{2} \cdot 2^{k} - 2 \cdot 2^{k}$$

$$= 2^{2} \cdot 2^{k} - 2 \cdot 2^{k}$$